

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

## The Educational Convention.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 10—A.M.

A very large delegation met this morning at 9 o'clock. The Hall was full, though hundreds are yet on their way hither. The Convention being called to order, Mr. S. S. Randall of Albany was elected temporary Chairman. On taking the Chair he remarked that this Convention had assembled to consider the greatest question that could interest mankind. The question is whether the Schools of this State shall be Free Schools—whether the opportunities for obtaining a good education should be secured to every child, and whether those opportunities shall be freely afforded to the poor and the children of the poor can enjoy them. Last year the Free School law was submitted to the people and they declared by an emphatic majority that education should be freely afforded to all. An outcry was made against this law in consequence of the selfishness of some who are now taking advantage of some defects of the law to procure its repeal by the people. We are met to consult together for the safety, no so much of the law as it is, but of the Free school system itself.

The subject of Education is nothing new in the philosophy of the world. It has been discussed from the earliest times. Plato, Socrates, and all the philosophers of all ages have discussed this great question. But the blessings of education have previous to the nineteenth century been confined to the few, and we are here to secure them to the whole people. We say that all should be educated, and that the property of the State is bound to educate all the children of the Commonwealth. Every thing good and great to man is connected with this subject. It appeals not to the selfishness but to the generosity of the people. It is not expected that individuals will make dollars by freighting their Schools, but that indirectly greater wealth than that counted by gold and silver will be reaped by our children and our grandchildren. The moral and intellectual development of the people depends upon it, and on the freedom of our Schools depends the future glory of the Republic.

A Committee was then appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention.

Mr. Van Zandt, Editor of the *Syracuse Daily Star*, then announced the death of the President, and moved in token of respect that the Convention now adjourn until 2 o'clock P.M. This motion was carried for the appointment of a Committee on Address and Resolutions. A Committee of seven, consisting of Sedgwick, Greeley, Steele, May, Beckman, Cobourne and Phelps, was appointed. Mr. Pierce, author of a new Grammar, moved to amend the motion for adjournment, to wit; that the Convention adjourn until 12 o'clock, when the Convention shall be permanently adjourned. He said that we had met to consider a question connected with the interests of man and he would say, "Let the dead bury their dead," and let us consider the welfare of the living. He felt as deeply as any one in view of the national calamity, but the spirit of the dead would bid us "God speed" in our deliberations. The motion to adjourn until 12 o'clock was carried nearly unanimously.

L. A. HINE.

Educational Convention.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 10—12 M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The Committee on Organization reported, for permanent officers:

President—CHRISTOPHER MORGAN of Albany.  
Vice-President—J. E. CAREY of New York, Wm. H. LEGGATT of Worcester, ASAHEL STONE of Madison, HENRY MANDEVILLE of Albany, O. G. STEELE of Erie, HIRAM PUTNAM of Oneonta, W. F. GADY of Oswego, CHAR. R. COUGAN of Troy, J. C. BLOOMER of Utica, D. G. BLOOMER of Seneca, WM. F. PHELPS of Albany.

The Report was unanimously adopted. It was then

Resolved, That the Delegates from each county report to the Convention on the 29th of June, immediately on assembling this afternoon, to meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. J. E. CAREY rose and remarked that we have all been startled by the melancholy news of the death of the President of the United States.

The gloomy message has been borne on the wings of lightning, as it were, to the remotest corners of our great Republic, and a great nation is now in mourning. It is our duty to regard this national calamity, and publicly signify our appreciation of the event. One of the most important crises that any nation ever experienced is now upon us, and in our critical situation the Chief Magistrate of the Republic is taken away. But our people are prepared for any emergency. They are abundantly able to meet any event. *Nisi est desperandum*—let us not despair—for if not the successor of our deceased President, others will be found qualified by their wisdom to guide the Ship of State safely through the storm that has so long been agitating our political ocean. Let us, then, adjourn, and while we reflect upon the calamity which many regard as the severest that could befall us, let us also consider the great object for which we have assembled. I therefore most cordially second the resolution.

It was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, and the Convention adjourned accordingly.

Afternoon Session—July 10.

House called to order at 2 o'clock. Present, a very large delegation—house full, with a fair representation of the beauty of Syracuse. That's it; truth is with the ladies and the ladies are with truth. Every reform which appeals to the holiest feelings of the breast, and purest emotions of the soul, is sure to receive the countenance and support of the ladies. And to him who is disposed to vote against the Free School Law this Fall, we would say listen attentively to your wife and your daughters, if you have any, and your vote will be placed in the right box.

L. A. HINE.

the law, yet whatever reproach might be brought upon him, he should do all he could to advance the Education of all the children of the State at the expense of those who have the means. He was told every day by some one, "Why, I have heard of my child, and why should I pay for the education of the children of others?" He would tell all such that they may not have a child in the Poor House or Penitentiary, and yet they are paying something every year for the support and education of children of others who are in Prisons and Poor-Houses. Let us suppose our children at the Common Schools and not at the Prison. But he said he came to be instructed on this momentous question and would take his seat.

The Committee on Resolutions here reported, and Mr. GREELEY subsequently read the Address, all of which you will get in whole. The Convention took up the resolutions *secretly*, and seemed to be passing them without discussion, when

Mr. PIERCE hoped the Convention would not be too hasty. It is easy to pass resolutions, but it is not easy to carry them out. He wished to learn from some of the eloquent men of the State that the soul of the delegates may be fired with enthusiasm, and go home and electrify the people on this great question.

Mr. BLOUS being called, remarked that if the Convention wished to hear from an ice-breaker, he was on hand. [Laughter]. What are we met for?

To repel an invasion that is threatened against the free education of the people. Our people have offered bounties for wolf's scalps, and the tax was paid without a murmur. We tax the people for the support of a public jail and penitentiaries, and the tax is generously paid—but when we propose to educate the children, so as to overthrow our jails, penitentiaries and police, we find it necessary to call Conventions and arouse the people, in order that the rich may be induced to pay a tax for the elevation of the people. He was glad that the people had been excited on this subject. There was a Providence in forming the Free School law to the end that this subject may be discussed, and the people waked up to the subject of universal, free and thorough education. He said that in Rhode Island all the youths are enabled, free of expense, to obtain all except a collegiate education. This amount of instruction costs only \$4 per scholar, and it has been found that this expense is less than half of what is made by freighting their Schools, but that individuals will make dollars by freighting their Schools, but that indirectly greater wealth than that counted by gold and silver will be reaped by our children and our grandchildren. The moral and intellectual development of the people depends upon it, and on the freedom of our Schools depends the future glory of the Republic.

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COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 11.

\$3,160 U.S. \$6...112 200 Mech Br...112 200 S. Cal. N.Y. 112 200

11,000 do...67...115 165 Erie RR...112 200

5,000 Penn St...93 50 do...66 78

4,500 Ohio St...105 15 do...66 78

1,100 Pa...105 20 do...66 78

1,000 Mich...105 20 do...66 78

3,750 155 110 16,000 511,322 174,155

Phenix...2,604 352 527,000 230,000 199,000

Commerce...1,251,672 162,161 335,019 167,371

Union...1,251,672 162,161 335,019 167,371

Mech. Bdg. Ass'n...961 454 142,261 250,633

Leather...1,065 629 203,237 178,692 107,827

Fulton...1,059 625 214,000 206,412 107,827

W. & G. Co...105 100 200,000 200,000 100,000

Merch. Exchange...2,693,141 147,000 312,698 144,869

Mercantile...442,978 311,334 96,388 96,146

Orean...1,050 100 12,000 12,000

Gas...1,050 100 12,000 12,000

Electric...412,307 214,707 100,000 100,000

Gas...654 507,845 42 448 632,525 63,927

Telegraph...1,252,122 162,161 335,019 167,371

Tele. & Elec. Co...105 100 200,000 200,000 100,000

Tele. & Elec. Co...105 100 200,000 200,000 100,000